

NEW HUN BLOW AT BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE

The Daily Mirror

CERTIFIED CIRCULATION LARGER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER DAILY PICTURE PAPER

No. 4,511.

Registered at the G.P.O.
as a Newspaper.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1918

One Penny.

PREMIER ON MAN-POWER

GUNS BLAZING ON THE FRONT



Mr. Lloyd George introduced his new Service Bill in the House of Commons yesterday. The main points are a strict comb-out of essential industries and munition works, the Army age to be raised to fifty, ministers of religion required for non-combatant service, a measure of self-government for Ireland and Irish conscription. The Prime Minister proceeding to the House of Commons.—(Daily Mirror photograph.)



Hauling a big gun into position.—(Official photograph.)



British shells to check the German advance.—(Official photograph.)



Field artillery firing on the enemy.—(Official photograph taken on the western front.)



Shelling massed bodies of the enemy.—(Official photograph.)

The Germans have struck another blow on the western front—this time at British and Portuguese positions between the La Basse Canal and Armentieres. Fierce fighting

still continues. The events of the next few days—or even of the next few hours—may be fraught with momentous consequences.

ARMY AGE: 50, SOME 55—IRELAND: COMPULSION AND HOME RULE

Premier: "No Foe Peace While We Have Ships."

'BATTLE MUST BE WON'

Irish Members Interject Fiery Phrases in Premier's Speech.

"While we have a ship afloat we shall not accept a German peace"—was the declaration made by the Prime Minister in an historic statement yesterday, when introducing the New Service Bill in the House of Commons.

The drama of the day was provided by his statement about Ireland. Not only did he announce that Ireland would be brought under the Military Service Act, but also that the Commons would be asked to pass a measure for the self-government of Ireland.

In concluding his man-power statement, points of which are in the adjoining columns, the Premier said he regretted the necessity of drastic recommendations which would injure so many trades, but, having regard to the emergency, no Government could accept the responsibility of proposing less.

If this battle were won by us the doom of Prussianism was sealed.

The enemy had attacked at the height of his strength, when America was not yet ready to put forth a tenth of her strength.

The men behind us now might be the means of the decisive issue. (Cheers.)

Ulster's Decision.—The Irish Unionist Parliamentary Party, under the chairmanship of Sir Edward Carson, yesterday unanimously resolved to support the measure for extending the Military Service Acts to Ireland.

"WE WON'T HAVE IT."

"When an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to put men of fifty and boys of eighteen into a fight for liberty, it is not possible longer to exclude Ireland from conscription," said the Premier in dealing with Ireland in the course of his man-power statement in the Commons yesterday.

A Parliament, in which Ireland was represented, committed this country to this war without a dissentient voice, he added, quoting Mr. Redmond in Dublin as saying Ireland would bring her arms to avenge and uphold the strength of Belgium.

It was wrong to say this was an English and not an Irish war.

Mr. Byrne: We won't have it in Ireland. (Up- roar.)

MR. DILLON ON THE WAR.

Mr. Dillon: If Irish liberty were at stake I would not hesitate to support that policy. (Oh!) I never challenged the justice of the war. The Premier said he would not do it if he did not feel it indefensible to ask young men and middle-aged married men in England, Wales and Scotland to fight for the independence of a small national community in Europe without requiring young men in Ireland to take up arms for a cause declared to be their own. (Cheers.)

An Irish Member: You will have a new battle front in Ireland.

"We intend to extend the Military Service Act to Ireland," said the Premier.

Mr. Flavin: You come across and try and take us and see what you will get.

Mr. Devlin interrupted to move the House to report progress of the report of the National Convention on conscription and on Irish government was presented.

His intervention created a storm of protest.

Mr. Devlin shouted: You cannot howl me down. I won't sit down. You may try Prussian methods in Ireland; you don't try them on me.

The Speaker said Mr. Devlin might move the adjournment after the Premier's speech.

"The Government will by Order in Council put the Act immediately into operation," the Premier said.

A Nationalist Member: It is a declaration of war against Ireland. The Premier said: "We desire to ask the House to pass a measure for the self-government of Ireland," said the Premier.

"EACH ON ITS MERITS."

Nationalist cries: You can keep it.

"But there must be no misapprehension. The two won't go together. Each must be taken on its merits," answered the Premier.

Mr. Asquith said he should suspend judgment on the Bill till he saw it in print.

If, as he believed, they were confronted with the gravest peril which ever menaced the Empire there was no sacrifice which the House would not be prepared to make.

Mr. Devlin then moved the adjournment of the House. Ireland had never been consulted as to whether the nation should pass this blood tax.

As their friend, he told the Government they were entering on a course of madness.

Mr. Dillon said no Irishman had been consulted by the War Cabinet in coming to their decision as to Ireland. They had not read the report of their own Convention.

A motion by the Home Secretary to apply the closure was carried by 310 to 210, and the amendment was defeated by 323 votes to 210. On the motion for leave to bring in the Man-Power Bill, Mr. W. O'Brien declared that the Government offered them the shadow of a sham

TEETH OF THE NEW MAN-POWER COMB.

The new Man-Power Bill, as outlined by the Premier yesterday, includes the points enumerated below. Ireland, Mr. Lloyd George also stated, is to come under the Military Service Act.

All Up to Fifty—Some Fifty-Five.—The military age is to be raised to fifty. In certain specified cases they might ask leave to raise it to fifty-five.

The Comb.—Strict comb-out of essential industries and munition works.

Miners.—A call for 150,000 men had been made on the coal industry. There would be another call for a further 50,000.

Transport and Civil Service.—Transport services and the Civil Service were to be asked to supply large number of men.

Men Under Twenty-Five.—A clear cut of young and fit men must be made. No one under twenty-five who was fit would be retained in the Civil Service or any other industry.

Exemptions.—The Bill gave power to cancel all exemptions under an age to be specified in a Proclamation; they had to choose between defeat or taking the necessary steps, and they would never submit to defeat. Orders cancelling exemptions by age blocks would be made.

Tribunals.—The tribunals would be reconstituted; the areas in which they worked would be regulated and the grounds of exemption and limits of rights of appeal standardised.

Call Up.—The period of calling up would be shortened from fourteen to seven days.

Medical Appeal.—Might be necessary to curtail right of medical appeal.

Men of Forty-Two to Fifty.—The proportion of men between forty-two and fifty available for fighting was estimated at 7 per cent.

Clergymen.—Ministers of religion would be required for non-combatant service, Ireland.—Ireland to come under Military Service Act.

Home Rule, with a naked military despotism at the point of the machine guns

Mr. T. Healy said the Government were going to multiply incidents like those which characterised the Irish Revolution

Sir E. Carson said he regretted the distinctions hitherto made in Ireland's favour. All Ireland desired the Kaiser should be beaten.

"Cries of 'No!'" He was glad and proud to think his country was at last taking its proper place in this war.

Two More Days.—The Government, in response to the appeal of Mr. Asquith, has decided to allow two more days for discussion of the Man-Power Bill in the Commons. To-day will be devoted to the second reading debate. The third reading will be taken next Tuesday

CANADA AND TITLES.

Dominion Requests That No More Hereditary Honours Be Granted.

OTTAWA, Tuesday.—The Premier, Sir Robert Borden, announced in the Dominion House of Commons yesterday that the Government had passed an Order in Council addressed to the Imperial Government requesting that no further hereditary titles should be created in Canada, and also that a time-limit should be placed upon the effectiveness of those already granted.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that he was willing to take his title into the market place and burn it on a bonfire, if it could be done without disrespect to the Crown.—Reuter.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

Stepmother Gets Six Months— "Beaten with Copper Stick."

Allegations of extreme cruelty to her two stepchildren, a boy and a girl, aged eleven and nine respectively, were made at Grimsby yesterday against Elizabeth F. Linnell, wife of a chief engineer artificer in the Navy, living at Cleethorpes, and she was committed to gaol for six months with hard labour.

It was alleged that she beat the children with a copper stick and carpet brush, plunged them into cold water baths and at night tied their hands and feet to the bed-rails, causing them great agony.

Evidence was given by medical witnesses as to bruises and marks on the children's bodies.

MINERS FORGO HOLIDAY TO HELP WAR

As showing the magnificent spirit of workers throughout the country during the present critical period, an instance may be given of a party of thirty Staffordshire miners who voluntarily gave up their holiday and entered a local factory to carry out the heavy handling of the shells.

On Easter Sunday all previous records for one day were broken and the total output for the four days was more than doubled.

STEMMED ADVANCE.

Machine Gunner N.C.O. Whose Heroism Gained the V.C.

"His initiative and resource and the magnificent fighting spirit are worthy of the highest praise." The hero who won this glowing tribute in last night's *London Gazette* is now a V.C. He is Lance-Corporal Charles Graham Robertson, M.M., of the Royal Fusiliers.

On realising that he was being cut off, Lance-Corporal Robertson sent back two men to get reinforcements, and remained at his post (with only one other man), firing his Lewis gun and killing large numbers of the enemy.

Reinforcements not arriving, he had to withdraw about ten yards, where he again inflicted casualties on the enemy, fighting until the position was made impossible by heavy bombing and machine-gun fire.

Withdrawing to a defended post, he mounted the parapet with a comrade and fired at the enemy, who were pouring down from an adjacent trench, and he was severely wounded and his colleague killed.

AFTER-WAR COMMERCE.

Sir A. Stanley Foreshadows State Nationalisation of Railways.

"If we ever again allow the foreigner to penetrate our industries, or to influence our transport, or to control production of goods that are essential for the safety of the nation or that contribute to its prosperity, we shall be ignoring the lessons of this epoch-making period," said Sir Algernon Firth in his presidential address at the Association of Chambers of Commerce.

Sir Albert Stanley, speaking at the luncheon, said that at the close of the war practically the whole of the trade and industrial activities of the country would in some form be controlled directly or indirectly. He could not conceive of anyone desiring in the national interest that they (the controls) should be continued a day longer than was necessary.

From that statement, however, he at once excluded railways and canals, because he did not believe or see how it was possible in the national interest that they should revert to their pre-war state.

FOOD BOARD FINES REDUCED.

On the plea that it was not a case of secret hoarding, and that an inspector of the Watford Rural Food Control Committee had visited the store and expressed himself satisfied with what he saw and had seen also that the wife of his wife for poorer neighbours in case of a German invasion, Mr. W. E. Allen, of Common Wood House, Chipperfield, appealed against a food hoarding conviction by the Watford Justices, who imposed fines amounting to £350, with £112 costs.

The fines were reduced to £65 and costs to £40 19s.

ORDER WITHDRAWING MANY EXEMPTIONS.

The Secretary of the Ministry of National Service announced last night.—The Minister of National Service has made an Order withdrawing exemptions held wholly or partly on occupational grounds by certain men employed in a large number of occupations, who are in medical categories A, B1 and C1, or medical grades 1 and 2, or who have not been medically examined.

The Order came into force on April 9. Exemptions will be withdrawn as from April 24, after which date the men will be called up.

Neither a declassified man nor his employer has any right to apply for renewal of exemptions on occupational grounds.

A limited discretion has been given to Directors of National Service to suspend the calling up of a man employed on Government contract for urgent war supplies.

Copies of the Order will be available for inspection at any of the National Service Offices and at the Employment Exchanges before the end of this week.

The Order does not affect the calling up of coal miners, port transport workers, or holders of protection certificates under the Section of Industries of Occupations.

Men Over Forty-One.—The recruitment of men over the present military age for home service only has been discontinued.

Such men can still offer themselves for enlistment, and they are urged to do so, but they will only be accepted in accordance with current instructions applicable to men of the present military age.

TWO HEROINES BADLY GASSSED BY GERMANS.

Fate of Brave Nurses in the Firing Line.

LIVED IN CELLAR HOUSE.

The world will learn with a thrill of horror this morning that Baroness de T'Serclaes and Miss Marii Chisholm, the noble nursing heroines of Pervyse, have been badly gassed.

In the early hours of March 17, during a heavy bombardment by the Germans, a high-explosive gas shell burst on the door of their dug-out.

As there had been no warning of the attack, neither the Baroness nor Miss Chisholm was wearing a mask.

The "Heroines of Pervyse," as these splendid women are known, have maintained a *posse de secours* immediately behind the Belgian lines in the "cellar house of Pervyse."

On many occasions they have been able to deal with men so quickly that they have been on the operating table within two minutes.

Literally living in the firing line, they have faced all the terror and anguish of war, and on one occasion miraculously escaped death in a bayonet charge by the Germans.

The Baroness de T'Serclaes, who has married since the outbreak of war, was formerly a Miss Knockner, a well-known English motor-cyclist. Miss Chisholm is the granddaughter of the late Colonel Fraser, of Newtown, Nairn.

'IMPORTANT AS THE ARMY'

Lord Beaverbrook on Efforts of Press in Winning War.

Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Propaganda, was the guest of the Foreign Press Association at lunch at the Criterion yesterday. He said that there were three forms of propaganda only—oral, pictorial and the Press. There was no

HOW TO GET AN ALLOTMENT.

Do you know how to obtain an allotment for cultivation?

Any person who desires a plot should apply at once to the local council of the district in which he resides, as powers can be acquired by them to enter on any land and let it to cultivators.

The *Daily Mirror's* cash prizes offered to amateur potato growers in allotments, private and school gardens are:—

First prize.....£500	Fourth prize.....£25
Second prize.....100	Fifth prize.....10
Third prize.....50	Sixth prize.....5

doubt in his mind that the Press was the most important.

The first essential of effective propaganda was an adequate supply of news-print to the Press.

"The efforts of the Press," he continued, "are quite as important as the efforts of the Army. That is a bold statement, but I believe it can be justified."

"The newspaper plays a compelling part, and propaganda is nothing but a dissemination of the knowledge of the few to the many."

NEWS ITEMS.

Turks in Van?—After violent fighting, our troops occupied Van.—Turkish official.

The King in a Tank.—During the royal tour of Lincolnshire yesterday the King rode in a tank, and was taken over the roughest ground on the testing field.

Escaped Hun's Exemption Card.—The only one of the four German prisoners who escaped from Bramley who are still at large has secured civilian clothes, a ration card and an exemption card!

Huge Diamond for Sale.—A great lovely 205-carat diamond, with curious Maltese Cross marking, which was found in West Griqualand in 1910, will be sold for the Red Cross at Christie's to-day.

Bolo's Revelations.—In consequence of the statements made by Bolo, which necessitated the postponement of his execution, French officials abroad and in the provinces have been asked to make further inquiries.

8,806,275 Tons New Ships.—Dr. Macnamara said, in the House of Commons yesterday, that the gross shipbuilding effort of British, Allied and neutrals up to the end of 1917, aggregating 8,806,275 tons, included sailing vessels.

U Pirate's Breakdown.—Captain Koenig, the well-known captain of the German submarine Deutschland, and another submarine captain have arrived in Denmark for trial. Koenig is suffering from a serious breakdown.

War Intercession Service.—To-day, at 8.15, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, and all the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of England and Wales, will attend a special service of intercession in Westminster Cathedral "to implore God's mercy and protection in the serious crisis through which the country is passing."

PREMIER: 'MOST CRITICAL PHASE'—HUN GUNS BUSY

How Brigadier-General Carey Defended Gap to Amiens with Makeshift Army.

FOE PREPARING FOR A GREATER ATTACK.

Much Gunfire Between La Bassee and Armentieres and on the Montdidier-Noyon Front.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE, Tuesday.

11.17 A.M.—Early this morning the enemy's artillery developed great activity on a front extending from La Bassee Canal to the south of Armentieres.

Elsewhere on the British front, except for heavy hostile shelling in the neighbourhood of Villers-Bretonneux and Vericourt-l'Abbe, there is nothing of special interest to report.

HUNS PREPARING FOR YET ANOTHER GIGANTIC BLOW.

Weather Hampers Foe—Trouble with Troops from Russia.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Tuesday.—During the past twenty-four hours there has been practically no change in the general situation along the British front.

The Germans have carried out some violent bombardments to which our own gunners have equally violently replied.

There seems reason to believe that an attack had been organised to follow the tremendous and sustained bombardment which broke out before dawn yesterday between the Rivers Luce and Somme, and in fact I hear that prisoners definitely state as much, although this source of information is not always to be depended upon.

But whether on account of our retaliatory barrage, or because of the weather, which at the time was as thick as a feather bed, no infantry movement developed.

Yet, notwithstanding the long lull, due perhaps to the misarranging of the original German plans, there is no reason to assume that the great gamble to force a decision will not be resumed by the enemy as soon as the organisation for this further gigantic effort is complete.

The weather, which remains thick and very damp, even when not actually raining, is adding materially to the difficulties of the enemy, which undoubtedly have exceeded all his calculations.

REFUSED TO ADVANCE.

Meanwhile the unbroken joy of battle of the German soldiers would appear to be not wholly unalloyed. I understand that orders have been issued by the German military authorities instructing both battalion and regimental commanders to keep close up with their respective units when engaged in battle, so as to encourage the men.

Various prisoners declare that this is due to the fact that there has already been trouble in more than one division even to the extent of men refusing to advance.

I give this for what it may be worth—nevertheless, it does not seem at all improbable that the troops withdrawn from the Russian front may be thinking rather hard just now.—Reuter's Special.

HELFFERICH'S BOAST OF GERMANY'S POWER TO WIN.

"England Will Find We Have Longer Range Guns.

AMSTERDAM, Tuesday.—According to a Stuttgart telegram, Herr Helfferich, speaking about the war and war loans, praised German militarism, which had prevented Germany from becoming the theatre of the present world war.

He accused England of having kindled the world war, though not challenged or threatened, simply because she felt her position to be impaired by Germany's peaceful development, and said that England now aimed at the destruction of Germany's economic strength.

He compared England's financial strength with that of Germany, and said: "In this field, too, England will have to come to the conclusion that we have at our disposal guns of longer range and better ammunition."—Reuter.

ITALIAN GUNS BUSY.

Italian Official.—In the basin of Asiago our counter-battery shoots caused explosions and fires within the hostile lines.

Composite Fagare enemy boats were sunk by artillery fire.

Between Salgareda and Zenson we retaliated vigorously to the lively rifle fire of the enemy.

BIG GUNS VERY ACTIVE ON NOYON-MONTDIDIER FRONT.

French Line Slightly Withdrawn Near Coucy.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

Tuesday Afternoon.—There was great activity on the part of both artilleries at numerous points of the front to the north of Montdidier, and between Montdidier and Noyon.

On the left bank of the Oise there were intermittent bombardments.

Our advanced elements, in accordance with orders given, effected their withdrawal to previously organised positions to the south-west of the lower Forest of Coucy and to the south of Coucy le Chateau.

Enemy troops, which were uneasily subjected to the fire of our artillery, suffered in the course of this operation heavy losses.

To the north-west of Rheims two enemy coups de main broke down.

Other German attempts against our small posts in the neighbourhood of Les Eparges, in the sector of Reillon, and to north of the Bonhomme met with no better success.—Reuter.

"BRITISH WILL NEVER OWN THEY ARE BEATEN."

German Correspondent Favourably Impressed by Our Prisoners.

AMSTERDAM, Tuesday.—The war correspondent of the Handelsblad, writing from the western front on March 31, expresses himself as very favourably impressed by the bearing of the British officer prisoners whom he visited in a shed on the western front shortly after their capture.

From conversations with them he gathered that in spite of their heavy losses the British by no means consider their Army as beaten.

The correspondent adds that he spoke with the British prisoners for some time, and he sums up his impressions thus:—

"They are a race these British. These healthy, slender, powerfully-built men, with their pleasant and frank demeanour and their faces marked with lines indicating wild power, truly belong to a race which as little as the German will ever admit it is beaten."—Reuter.

FOE WARNS HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, Tuesday.—The Cologne Gazette publishes an article on the Rhine shipping question, warning Holland not to continue her present policy, which aims at the restriction of shipping on the Rhine, as Germany still has various measures at her disposal which she could employ without touching Rhine shipping.—Reuter.

VIENNA'S FOOD TROUBLES

A deputation from the Vienna Municipal Council has been received by the Austrian Premier on the subject of the food situation in the capital, says Reuter.

The Premier said that, "apart from the possibilities of receiving food from Ukraine, Austria had received other promises, and could manage, though with the utmost effort, until export from Ukraine started on a large scale."

The Government would endeavour unconditionally to maintain the minimum necessary for existence.

PETROGRAD, Monday.—The German Government has telegraphed to the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, demanding the immediate disarmament of the Russian Fleet and the conclusion of peace with the Ukraine.—Reuter.



There was great German gunfire on a front extending from La Bassee Canal to south of Armentieres; the distance between La Bassee and Armentieres is about eleven miles.

"LIE DILUTED IS STILL A LIE."—M. CLEMENCEAU.

Emperor Charles in Agreement with France's Just Alsace Claims.

PARIS, Tuesday.—"A lie diluted is still a lie," says M. Clemenceau, in reply to the reiteration by Count Czernin, the Austrian Foreign Minister, of his "peace" falsehood.

Against Czernin's reassertion of the allegation that M. Clemenceau instituted peace discussions just before the new offensive, the French Premier quotes the manuscript note of Count Revertera, Czernin's emissary, that "Austria's object was to obtain peace proposals from France."

The assertion that he (M. Clemenceau) reopened the discussion on November 18, 1917, is also completely disposed of.

"Unfortunately for Czernin there is a point of fact which is enough to nullify his allegation—namely, that M. Clemenceau learnt of the matter on November 18, 1917 (on the day after he took over the Ministry of War, from a communication from the intermediary dated November 10, and consequently destined for his predecessor.

CHARLES' HISTORIC LETTER.

"For Count Czernin to have said the truth M. Clemenceau would have had to have taken the initiative in the matter before he became Prime Minister. After the personal contradiction Count Czernin finds himself faced by the categorical contradiction of the facts.

"When the Austrian Foreign Minister then takes refuge in the declaration that the really important question is: 'Who caused the collapse of the discussions?'

"Why all this fuss?" asks Clemenceau, to discover that all French Governments, like France herself, are adamant on the question of Alsace-Lorraine. Who then would have thought that Count Revertera was needed to elucidate in Count Czernin's mind a question on which the Emperor of Austria had himself been the last to pronounce?

"For the Emperor Charles indeed it was who in a letter of March, 1917, with his own hand, recorded his adhesion to the 'just French claims regarding Alsace-Lorraine.'

An official Imperial letter states that the Emperor was in agreement with his Government."

HUNS' AIR LOSSES LIE.

AMSTERDAM, Tuesday.—A semi-official telegram published in Berlin asserts that the Germans lost during March 137 aeroplanes and twelve captive balloons, whereas the Allies lost 241 aeroplanes and twenty-four captive balloons.—Reuter.

The true German air losses in March, as officially reported, were:—

	By British.	By French.	Total.
Destroyed or captured	353	115	468
Driven down	207	—	207
Grand total	—	—	705

This leaves a total of 556 which the enemy has conveniently forgotten all about.

JAPAN AND U.S. IN ACCORD.

PETROGRAD, Monday.—This evening's newspapers publish a telegram from Volodga, where the Allied diplomatists are now residing, announcing that Mr. Francis, the American Ambassador, has been instructed by his Government to declare that the landing of the Japanese at Vladivostok was carried out after a joint agreement had been reached with all the Allies.—Reuter.

PREMIER'S STORY OF THE BREAK THROUGH.

Germans Grossly Inflated Their Booty.

FOE SEEKING DECISION.

The Prime Minister, in his war review in the House of Commons yesterday, stated that we had now entered the most critical phase of the war.

The points of the war review were as follows:—

Cambrai was a very trivial affair compared with the recent battle, and until the strain relaxed it would be difficult to find out exactly what had happened.

They had now entered the most critical phase of the war.

When the battle commenced the total combatant strength of the German Army on the west front was approximately equal to the total of the Allies.

The forecast of Sir Henry Wilson as to the probable enemy attack was the most remarkable ever made.

The enemy has had exceptional advantage in the weather, which was dry and misty.

At one time of the battle the situation was critical. The enemy broke through between the 3rd and 5th Army, the situation being retrieved by the magnificent conduct of the troops, who retired but were not routed.

HELD ROAD TO AMIENS.

The gap to Amiens was held by Brigadier-General Carey, who for six days held up the enemy with signallers, engineers, labourers—anybody in fact who could hold a rifle.

The War Cabinet decided to recall General Gough, although until all the circumstances of the retirement of the 5th Army were known it would be unfair to censure him.

The enemy was preparing a greater attack; it would be a fatal error to underestimate the gravity of the prospect.

The Cabinet took every step to hurry up reinforcements. As to the numbers of guns and prisoners taken, the number was grossly exaggerated; the Minister of Munitions was able to replace the guns, and they had a substantial reserve.

They were confident that their Armies would be quite equal to the next encounter.

AMERICAN TROOPS.

It was impossible to put into France at the moment the number of trained American troops they expected as a separate army, but they would be brigaded with those of the Allies.

Their fighting strength would be immediately brought to bear on the struggle. General Foch had been appointed to the supreme command of Allied strategy—the most important decision that had been taken regarding the coming battle.

Our reserves had been drawn upon to a considerable extent to make up the wastage.

If the battle continued on this scale the drain of their man-power must cause anxiety unless they took immediate steps.

The enemy was seeking a military decision this year whatever the consequence to himself.

There were seven or eight months in which the fight could continue; they had already raised for naval and military purposes nearly 6,000,000 men.

Lord Curzon, in the House of Lords, said there was no foundation for the suspicion that the Government had failed to supply adequate drafts for the Army in France.

EASTERN WARS JUSTIFIED.

He proceeded to justify the Salonika, Jerusalem and Mesopotamia campaigns, and declared that none of them had in any way depleted the fighting force on the western front.

There was no question of western as against eastern strategy. The western front was adequately equipped.

The full value of the secondary campaigns would possibly only be fully known when the Peace Conference met.

Lord Curzon admitted that in the recent attack there was an element of surprise on the part of the line recently taken over from the French.

The enemy opened the attack with a numerical preponderance. The existence of fog at the time was also disadvantageous to the British forces.

HUNS HAVE PAID.

Lord Curzon paid a tribute to the gallantry of the troops north of the Somme, which had completely beaten off all assaults by the enemy.

The result of the battle had been that the enemy had obtained an important tactical success, but even with a great sacrifice he had so far failed in his main object.

No wedge had been driven between the two armies, and he had not reached Amiens.

With a disregard of life the enemy, owing to his internal economic war-weary condition, and the belief that he would never stand a more favourable chance of obtaining a decision, had embarked on a protracted series of battles.

This move might bring the war into the fifth year, but the Government had for a long time come to the conclusion that the war would continue into 1919.

MARRIED



Miss Phyllis Coombe, who was married yesterday at the Guards' Chapel to Mr. Robert L. Dunville, Grenadier Guards.

VICTIMS OF RAIDER WOLF.



Colonel C. L. Strangmann (left), Major J. W. Flood (centre), both Australian doctors, and Mr. A. W. Cross, Customs' officer, who were prisoners aboard the German raider Wolf.

IN THE



2nd Lieut. P. G. Lambert, of the heroic "Fighting Fifth" who married Miss Amy Wishe a fortnight before he was killed.



Miss Freda Read, younger daughter of Sir Hercules Read, whose engagement to Lieutenant H. C. Attwood, R.A.M.C., is announced.

ALLIED VISITING



When our airmen paid a visit to Ludwigshafen, they had the opportunity to take this unique picture, showing...

FRENCH PEASANTS HOMELESS ONCE MORE—



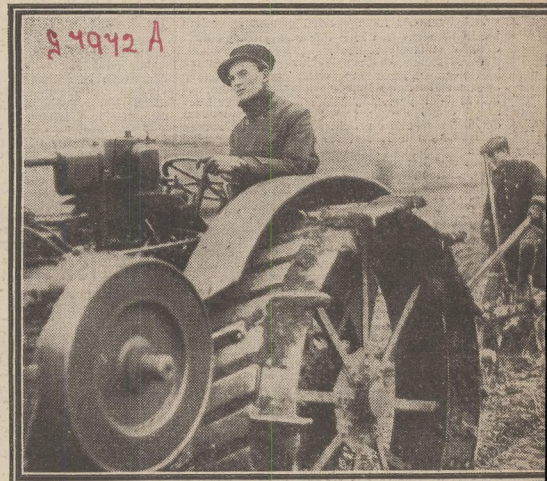
French peasants driven from their homes in the Somme country by the advancing enemy, use the farm carts to transport their household treasures

FASHIONS—



Many of the latest coats have an adaptable fancy waistcoat, which is tacked lightly to the lining of the coat. This adds a smart appearance.

BROKEN IN WAR, WORKING IN PEACE.



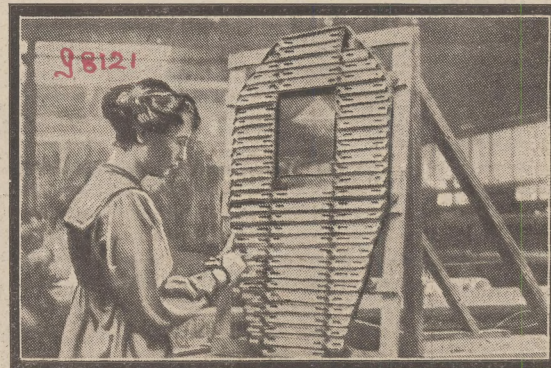
Wounded soldiers who have volunteered for farm work speed the plough Buckinghamshire. They know no overtime, and plough up six acres each Sundays included. It is exhausting work, but they are glad to "do their bit" for Blighty.

JAPANESE TROOPS IN VLADIVOSTOK.



Japanese and British bluejackets have landed at Vladivostok. The town is stated to be in a most unsatisfactory condition. A group of the well-trained Japanese fighting men.

THE WORK OF THE "PENGUINS."



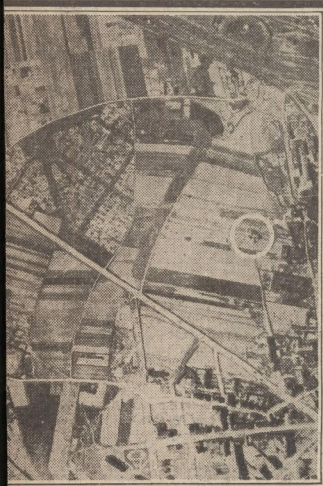
A woman engineer working with the Royal Air Force is seen in the photograph repairing an aeroplane shutter which is used to prevent the radiator freezing.

UNWANTED



Two unique photographs of a "very gun" into Paris. The rifling bites into the...

DS ON GERMANY.



sim, on March 24, they found time and oping on their objectives.—(Official photograph.)

NEWS.



Corp. C. R. Ayres, Royal Canadian Dragoons, brother of Miss Ruby M. Ayres, the famous novelist, recently reported wounded.



A new camera study of Lady Ampthill in her official uniform as Commandant-in-Chief of Women V.A.D.s.

NO PETROL TROUBLE HERE!



A cross between a scooter and a cycle, the invention of a Coventry boy, who is seen proudly seated in the saddle of his improvised machine, surrounded by a group of his admiring playmates.

ENGAGED



The Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Pearson, who is to marry Major H. J. F. Hunter, M.C., Rifle Brigade, attached to the Royal Air Force.

OME "SHELL SHOCKS" FOR THE HUNS.



h soldiers pushing wagonloads of shells along one of the roads in Northern s. The railway from Clermont to Amiens is only a mile behind the line, e traffic goes on as usual. In artillery the French are still superior to the Huns.—(French official.)

—OF THE DAY.



Satin coats have again become fashionable. They are modish on any occasion, but are particularly suitable for afternoon and evening wear.

—BEFORE THE HORDES OF ADVANCING HUNS.



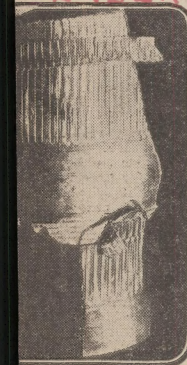
Soldiers drawing the carts of villagers escaping from the approach of the Hun troops.—(French official photograph.)

THE UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE.



Ukrainians, in their national costume, acclaiming the independence of their country. A photograph taken at the beginning of the Russian peace.

SOUVENIRS.



ed by the German "mys show where the gun ts.—(French official.)

THE HEROIC "WOMEN OF PERVYSE."



Baroness de T'Serclaes, M.M. (left) and Miss Mairi Chisholm, M.M., the famous "women of Pervyse," were badly gassed during recent fighting, a gas shell exploding in their dug-out and catching them unprepared.

Daily Mirror

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1918.

ALL MEN WANTED.

THERE is no need to deny that the public did not understand the ever-recurring man-power problem, before Mr. Lloyd George made his lucid and eloquent appeal in the House of Commons yesterday.

The public has been puzzled about this man-power problem all through the war—misled by so-called military critics with their ready-made and inaccurate phrase of "Allied superiority in man-power"; misled by other phrases about America; confused by alternate and contradictory demands for "Ships, ships, ships!" and "Business as usual," and yet "Every fit man for the front!"

And, above all, it needed to have it explained why anything is immediately changed by the new attack in France, accurately foreseen, as the Prime Minister pointed out yesterday, by Sir Henry Wilson and the Higher Command.

And, as we know, Sir Auckland Geddes budgeted for new developments. His man-power provisions were drawn up precisely to meet the German offensive. The situation, in that sense, was popularly supposed to be settled for a time. Meanwhile, the longer the war lasted, the more help would American man-power bring to ease the situation in the west.

We want to make clear that what the Prime Minister had to do, then, in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon was rather to answer this *perplexity* in the public mind; and not to meet any unpatriotic objection to whatever proposals may be needed.

Take, in that connection, the case of the "men of fifty."

Few men between forty and fifty would be so ignoble as to deny that it is morally as much their duty to serve, even in the front lines, as it is that of any fit younger man. The base letter that appeared in one newspaper from a middle-aged man who didn't see why he should go till all the young had been killed first was a calumny on the spirit of most of our middle-aged men. What they have been saying—we have heard them—since the beginning of the war has been: "Ah, my boy, we wish we were ten years younger and could have a smack at the Boche in Bourlon Wood." Well, now they are ten years younger and we know that they are very glad. There was no objection, then. There was simply the question: "What has made this demand suddenly necessary?"

And no doubt the best answer to such misunderstanding would be to make *all* men of whatever age available, if needed, for service: service national, service universal; instead of taking men, as often in the past, in batches; so that the men not taken each time make their plans for exemption, and conclude that they will not be taken at all.

The Government are right to provide formally for all emergencies, so that we do not have to return at intervals to the man-power question, under the pressure of momentary needs.

The main lines of the Prime Minister's utterance rightly gave us to understand then that *all* men are or may be needed. Nobody henceforward must regret that he is not "ten years younger, my boy."

One thing needs to be added. Nothing could be more consolatory, at this time, than the announcement that selection, not seniority, is to rule in higher appointments. The recent crisis has been due, not to want of men, but to defective leadership in the field. That is the supremely important lesson to be learnt from it.

W. M.

A THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY.

Men ought not to quit their post without the permission of Him who commands. The post of man is life.—Pythagoras.



Mrs. Benedict Birkbeck, only daughter of Lady Emily Alexander. Her husband is a Coldstreamer.



Miss Beatrice Hunt, who is to play a big part in the new musical play, "Laurette," soon to be produced.

PREMIER ON MAN-POWER.

What To Do After 10.30.—The Return of a Veteran Jockey.

I HEARD the Prime Minister's enthralling statement on the military situation in the House of Commons yesterday. It formed the greater part of his two hours' speech in introducing the new Military Service Bill. On the whole, the Bill was well received, but there

TO-DAY'S GOSSIP

News and Views About Men, Women, and Affairs in General

No Superstition.—Defying the prejudice against green at a wedding, Lady Jane Combe's daughter, Phyllis, when she married Mr. Dunville, at the Guards' Chapel, had her long satin train lined with sea-green. The still-popular orange-blossom held her veil.

A Gruesome Arch.—The arch formed of Lewis guns of Mr. Dunville's section was a novelty which delighted the guests. Lady Betty Butler and Lady Helen Baillie-Hamilton, the bridesmaids, came out to see and handle the murderous weapons.

Where Honour is Due.—Brigadier-General Carey, who has earned such praise for the way in which he held the gap before Amiens, is a son of the manse. His father is Canon Tupper Carey, vicar of Huddersfield, who must be a proud man to-day.

Past Services.—It is thirty years since General Carey entered the artillery and he

Author's Ordeal.—Sir James Barrie will subject his notorious shyness to a stern test at the Coliseum on May 5. Mr. George Robey will auction a yet unwritten pen-picture, by Sir James, of that very sale. The precious manuscript will be represented by an empty cover.

On View.—The eager bidders will have value for their money, for Mr. Robey will have no hesitation in pointing out Sir James Barrie in his stall. After the auction the author will set to work to fill the cover to the satisfaction of the purchaser.

Brave Women.—Baroness de T'Serclaes and Miss Chisholm, the "Women of Pervyse," who are reported gassed, were well known in London before the war. They were both expert motor-cyclists, and steered their machines through the pre-war London traffic in a way that brought one's heart into one's mouth.

An April Audience.—Mr. A. A. Milne's little "April Folly," at the New Theatre, drew a crowd of well-known folk in April mood. Lady Rosemary Leveson-Gower had a box party of young people, to whom the Marquis and Marchioness of Carisbrooke were chatting.

Two Authors.—Mr. H. G. Wells was in the stalls near the Countess of Kerry and Lady Holford, while Mr. Milne and his wife had a party of school boys and girls in their box.

Opposites.—I heard from two pretty actresses yesterday. Mlle. Gina Palermo writes of the delights of Nice in spring. Miss Stella Jesse tells me she is walking from Cornwall home to London via Dartmoor. Truly a diversity in tastes!

Fox-Trotting Patriots.—Dances for charity have sprung up like mushrooms since youth refuses to go to bed at 10.30. Sir Milsom Rees' young daughter is arranging a dance in aid of the Imperial Patriots. She is a nurse at Charing Cross Hospital during the day, so deserves her playtime.

Remarriage.—The Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Pearson, whose wedding to Major Huntley takes place to-morrow, has been, during its run, in that pretty piece, "Carmineetta," and such of the cast as are in London mean to attend the wedding.

Bathchairs in Demand.—"Bathchairs are in greater demand than they have ever been," said a propeller of these conveyances in the Park yesterday. "When delicate ladies go out in the evening these times they very often have a bathchair to take them home. For attendance at night we always charge double."

Made in England.—Professor J. W. Cunliffe, who is looking after the welfare of American college men brought to London by the war, though of Columbia (N.Y.), is a Lancashire man by birth. The foundations of his American professorship were laid at Owens College, Manchester, and London University. And his wife is a Canadian.

Communal Laundry.—The communal system is spreading. The dwellers in a huge block of tenements are pooling their washing. Squads of three women take it in weekly turns to do the entire laundry of their neighbours. The saving in soap and soda may be imagined.

Congratulations.—Mr. "Peggy" Bettinson has been overwhelmed with congratulations at the N.S.C. on the promotion of his son, Lieutenant Lionel Bettinson, to a captaincy. Captain Bettinson has just recovered from the effects of a severe flying accident.

Coming Back.—"There's life in the old dog yet," is apparently the motto of the not-altogether-forgotten James Woodburn. He has just taken out a licence to ride on the flat after doffing the silk jacket for twenty years. He won the Oaks on Lord Randolph Churchill's L'Abbesse de Jouarre nearly thirty years ago!

A Presentation.—In commemoration of his success on Poethlyn in the "War National," Ernest Piggett is going to be given a silver salver by the officers of the mess of the Remount Depot, where he is quartered.

"Tommies" Win.—Mr. Bottomley was particularly pleased with the success of Minstrel Park at Manchester, because the large number of wounded soldiers present backed his successful outsider almost to a man.

THE RAMBLER.



At fifty, or even younger, a man was formerly considered "old." Now they pay him the compliment of "calling him up." To-day he is younger than his father was considered to be at forty.—(EY W. K. HASSELDEN.)

was a good deal of sharp sniping from the crowded Nationalist benches when he fore-shadowed compulsion for Ireland.

A Stormy Passage.—Of course, this decision pleased the Unionists immensely, and Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson (the last named wearing a dark grey suit and blue shirt) were "all smiles" after the Prime Minister's announcement. But there are going to be "scenes" before the measure is through, and an old parliamentary hand predicts two or three very late sittings.

Ready for Interruptions.—Mr. Lloyd George was in first rate form. His speech was typed, but he turned away frequently from his notes and with dramatic phrase and gesture dealt with characteristic swiftness and effect with all the material interjections which cut into his arguments.

Red Tape.—More and more scarlet vaccination armlets are to be seen about the streets. But why does one never see a man wearing one?

saw much fighting in South Africa. His feat of holding the line with labourers, signallers—in fact, anybody who could hold a rifle—is one of the most marvellous of this war.

Promotion.—The Earl of Chichester becomes an A.A.G. from a D.A.A.G. He is a major in the Royal Sussex Regiment (his seat, Stammer, is near Lewes), and has been busy in the War Office for some time.

Too Much Money.—Mr. Israel Zangwill's new farce, "Too Much Money," produced at the Ambassadors yesterday afternoon, seems to possess a double moral. If one may read any lesson from this play, it is that futurism is a fraud and the idea that money is not necessary for the comforts of life a delusion.

The Acting.—Miss Lillah McCarthy acted with great spirit and sense of humour as the wife who did not want money. But I do not think this class of play suits her temperament. Miss Lettice Fairfax was good in a minor part. Mr. Marsh Allen was a good-humoured sort of hero.

MOVING UP BRITISH HEAVY GUNS: SEE PICTURES ON PAGE ONE

Daily Mirror

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS.



Mr. Eugene Corri, the well-known boxing referee, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia at Westcliff-on-Sea, is, it is stated, improving.



Lieut.-Col. R. G. A. Hamilton, Master of Belhaven and only son of Lord and Lady Belhaven, who, it is reported, has been killed in action.



Mr. Herman Darewski has been appointed hon. organiser of the National Collection of Instruments and Music for the Y.M.C.A. huts.

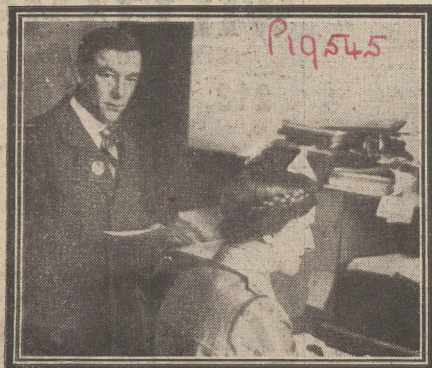


The Rev. George Armitage Chase, a son of the Bishop of Ely, Army Chaplain's Department, has been awarded the M.C. for gallantry.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR DISCHARGED.



A man receives special electric treatment.



A discharged man stating his case in the recording-room.

A new department has been opened at Endell-street Military Hospital, under the control of Dr. Flora Murray, C.B.E., where discharged men can receive attention.

AMERICA'S WOMEN SHOTS.



Members of the Women's Motor Service Corps of America and U.S. Marines competing on the rifle range at Police Headquarters, New York.

"BETTY AT BAY" AT THE STRAND THEATRE.



A scene in "Betty at Bay" produced at the Strand last night. Betty (Miss Christine Silver) surrounded by the young people whom she mothers.



MISSING. 2nd Lieut. Stanley E. Webb, missing. Information to Mr. H. W. Webb, Woodville, Honey, road, Gatford, S.E.



Co.-Sgt. Winsor, awarded the Mons Star, Military Medal and D.C.M. for exceptional bravery at the front.

A NEW V.C.



Lance-Corp. C. G. Robertson, M.M., awarded V.C. for most conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in repelling a strong attack by the enemy on our position. Full details of his heroism will be found on page 2.—(Exclusive to The Daily Mirror.)



HEROINE.—Miss Euphemia Cunningham was presented with the O.B.E. Medal for courage during a munition factory explosion.

"TOO MUCH MONEY" AT THE AMBASSADORS.



The eviction scene in "Too Much Money," Mr. Zangwill's new play, which was presented at the Ambassadors Theatre yesterday.